An Excellent TABLE *for the finding the* Periferies *or* Circumferences *of all Elleipſes or* Ovals, *ſo near the Truth as any Mechanical Practice can require, Calculated with great Diligence and Care by Sir* JONAS MOORE, *and not done before.*

Axis	Periferies.	Diff.	Axis	Periferies.	Diff.
1	2.0000		50	2.4218	
		12			124
1	2.0012	16	51	2.4342	125
2	2.0028	20	52	2.4467	127
3	2.0048	26	53	2.4594	129
4	2.0072	28	54	2.4723	129
5	2.0100		55	2.4852	131
		33			
6	2.0133	37	56	2.4983	131
7	2.0170	43	57	2.5114	131
8	2.0213	48	58	2.5245	134
9	2.0261	53	59	2.5377	133
10	2.0314		60	2.5510	134
		56			
11	2.0370	62	61	2.5644	135
12	2.0432	64	62	2.5779	136
13	2.0496	68	63	2.5915	137
14	2.0564	70	64	2.6052	137
15	2.0634		65	2.6189	138
		74			
16	2.0708	76	66	2.6327	138
17	2.0784	78	67	2.6465	139
18	2.0862	80	68	2.6604	140
19	2.0942	82	69	2.6744	140
20	2.1024		70	2.6884	141
		82			
21	2.1106	86	71	2.7025	141
22	2.1192	89	72	2.7166	143
23	2.1281	92	73	2.7309	144
24	2.1373	94	74	2.7453	146
25	2.1467		75	2.7599	146
		94			
26	2.1561	97	76	2.7745	146
27	2.1658	98	77	2.7891	147
28	2.1756	100	78	2.8038	148
29	2.1856	100	79	2.8186	148
30	2.1956	101	80	2.8334	148
31	2.2057	103	81	2.8482	148
32	2.2160	104	82	2.8630	149
33	2.2264	104	83	2.8779	150
34	2.2368	106	84	2.8929	150
35	2.2474	107	85	2.9080	151
36	2.2581	111	86	2.9231	151
37	2.2692	111	87	2.9382	152
38	2.2803	112	88	2.9534	152
39	2.2915	113	89	2.9686	153
40	2.3028	114	90	2.9839	154
41	2.3142	114	91	2.9993	154
42	2.3256	115	92	3.0147	155
43	2.3371	117	93	3.0302	156
44	2.3488	119	94	3.0458	156
45	2.3607	119	95	3.0614	157
46	2.3726	122	96	3.0771	157
47	2.3848	122	97	3.0928	158
48	2.3970	124	98	3.1086	158
49	2.4094	124	99	3.1244	158
50	2.4218		⊙	3.1402	

EXAMPLE I.

WHere the longer *Axis* of the Elleipſis is 1, and the ſhorter .78; Becauſe the Table is made for ſuch Elleips's, enter with .78, the Perifery of that Elleipſis will be 2.8038.

EXAMPLE II.

The longer *Axis* 1, the ſhorter .4382, I enter with .43, gives 2.3371: Then to find the part anſwering to .71, ſay, If 100 give .117; what ſhall .71 give? Anſw. .83, which added to 2.3371, gives 2.3454 for the Perifery deſired.

EXAMPLE III.

Where the longer *Axis* is 388, the ſhorter 280, firſt ſay, 388 : 280 :: 1.000 : Anſw. .721, ſeek in the Table for .72, it gives 2.7166; then ſay, 1.0000 : 2.7166 :: 388 : Anſw. 1054.06, which is the Circumference deſired.

EXAMPLE IV.

The longer Diameter 32.54, the ſhorter 18.64; ſay; 32.54 : 18.64 :: 1.000 : 572; to which in the Table anſwers 2.5114, and the part proportional for 2 is 26, which makes the whole 2.5140; then 1.000 : 2.5140 :: 32.54 : 81.805 the Perifery required. The Area or Superficies of an Elleipſis is eaſily got by this Rule. As the longer Diameter, is to the ſhorter: So is the Circle of the longer Diameter, to the Elleipſis.

I have made above 45000 *Arithmetical Operations* for this *Table*, and am now well pleaſed it is finiſhed. Some perhaps may find ſhorter ways, as I believed I had my ſelf, 'till adviſed otherwiſe by the truly *Honourable the Lord BRUNCKER.* I therefore purſued the Rules given by me, in that *Contemplation of the Elleipſis* Printed in my *Arithmetick*, taking 100 Elleipſis betwixt that which falls upon the *Diameter* equal in this caſe to 2.0000 the firſt in the Table, and the greateſt which is the Circle 3.1402 the laſt.

SOLI DEO GLORIA.

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